

## Have You Ever Thought About the Value Good Roads Would Add to Your Land?

### MISSOURI, THE WONDERFUL STATE.

One of the chief aims of the late republican state administration was to bring into use and development the unknown and undeveloped resources of the state. Governor Hadley made several trips through the least developed and least known districts that he might personally observe the lands and streams and forests and mineral deposits that have hardly been discovered by the people who have lived in the state. He became enthusiastic about the resources subject to easy and cheap development. Although opposed by the democratic state senate he managed to establish an immigration bureau and thus inaugurated a system of advertising that brought into Missouri many investors and land buyers—and they are still coming. A manufacturer from an eastern state recently made a trip of inspection and found in the southwestern section a body of timber unsurpassed in value by any tract of timber land in the United States, except a few tracts in Louisiana and along Puget sound. After his trip and his many discoveries of wonderful resources he remarked: "I am not surprised. Indeed I'm through being surprised at Missouri's wonderful resources. Every time any body looks around in that state he finds something new and wonderful. We are only discovering Missouri." That is the testimony of many men who have investigated our resources.

The greatest work of the state government for the next decade should be the development of latent sources of wealth. The state will easily support several million people who are to come and make the millions already here the most prosperous in the union. A wide awake policy—a policy of material development—will add immensely to material wealth. Every dollar expended in attracting immigration and in making known to the world what advantages the state offers to capitalists, to manufacturers and to farmers will return to the state treasury doubled and trebled. Although a democratic state senate has heretofore blocked every effort to inaugurate a progressive policy, it is now hoped that the democratic state administration will establish a practical system through which emigration from the state may be stopped and immigration encouraged. This state has not only failed to attract immigrants and industries but has actually lost thousands of good citizens and many promising industries on account of the ultra-conservatism of its state government. It is time now for Missourians to take account of the possibilities of their glorious state.

#### The End of an Epoch.

The change which takes place in Washington at noon to-day means something more than the displacement of one great party by another. It marks the close of an epoch. This does not assume that the career of the retiring party as a great national organization has ended, or that the regime which is to be installed to-day is to be a permanency. There are no permanencies in power among parties in a republic. In this case 1913 may merely repeat the story told by 1885 and 1893, at the previous restorations to power of the party which comes to the front to-day. Its ascendancy in each instance proved to be shorter than its enemies as well as its friends imagined at the outset. There was a brief break in the sway of the party which had long been dominant in the government, and then that party re-entered power. Possibly the interregnum which begins to-day will be equally short.

Nevertheless, the change in parties involves an alteration in condition under which the whole face of politics is transformed. For the moment, at least,

the great conservative forces of the country have been thrust into the background, and strange fancies control the public mind. In the recent election each of the leading parties lost votes, as compared with four years earlier, and a new political sect made its advent, which polled more votes than the republican organization cast. Except the socialist party, no other political faith ever had such a variety of articles in its creed, some of which, if successful, would be a serious menace to stable government as we have known it heretofore in the United States. While most of the members of that party have been drawn from the republican side, many of them have been taken from the democratic ranks also. The creed of that party would naturally make a strong appeal to socialists, yet the anomaly is presented of an increase in strength by the socialist party. Of the parties which figured in the campaign of 1908, the socialist was the only one which increased its poll in 1912. This wave of extremism which is sweeping over the country is certain to affect the program of the party which is about to enter power.

Yet a new career of usefulness may be opening for the republican party. When Cleveland won his overwhelming victory in 1893, and a government controlled in all its branches by the democrats for the first time since Buchanan's election in 1856 went into power, many republicans imagined that their organization was cast into eclipse for a generation. Right at the outset in his extra session, however, Cleveland was compelled to appeal to the republicans to aid him in carrying out the policy which the session was called to enact. And the republicans responded promptly and heartily. Thus a congress which wanted more silver legal tender currency was coerced into prohibiting all further growth in that element of the circulation. For this important work the republican minority in congress deserved credit, and the credit was freely given by Cleveland. As an alert, intelligent minority the republican party will have an opportunity to assert itself in a beneficent way in the special session which is about to open. Under the leadership of Root, Lodge and their associates in the senate and of Mann, Guernsey and their colleagues in the house, the republicans will have a chance to render useful service to the country in the next two years, and particularly in the session of congress which is near at hand. In these days, when queer fads are at the front, and fantastic personages are imposing their strange ideas on the populace, it is well for the country that the great party of intelligence and poise which ruled it most of the time for the past half a century has still sufficient vitality to go to the rescue whenever a new call for its services is made.—The Globe-Democrat of March 4th.

#### Preventive Medicine.

The epidemic of smallpox in Oklahoma serves as an illustration of the cost to a community of one infectious disease. The people are leaving their homes and places of business and the section is quarantined.

If the people would practice vaccination not a single case of smallpox need develop. The cost of vaccination to the infected areas would be only a small per cent of the cost of the disease. It may be truly said that at this time there is no ground for the presence of smallpox save the lack of knowledge and prejudice of the people. If a good vaccine is used and antiseptic precautions taken, severe reactions rarely occur.

Smallpox may, very easily, be brought from Oklahoma to Missouri. Every person should look into this question and protect himself from smallpox.

Address questions on prevention of diseases to Preventive Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia.

A bill to add two more inspectors to the oil inspection department and to increase the salaries of the six now authorized to \$1,800 a year is pending in the legislature. If enacted this bill will increase the salary expense of that department \$5,400 a year. John M. Atkinson, at present private secretary to Governor Major, is to be at the head of that department.

The democratic caucus at Jefferson City is now legislating for the democratic party, with the state as a secondary consideration.

Over in Illinois the politicians have had a perplexing time in determining how to bestow political honors as neither of the three parties represented in the legislature have votes enough on joint ballot to "put over" a candidate.

Now watch how Bryan and Wilson will "start something" among a hungry horde of long disappointed democrats. And watch our own Champ Clark as he shows Bryan the difference between the Baltimore convention and a democratic house of representatives.

### TROUBLES OF A BILL.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 26th, 1913.—Editor Republican: I am sending you a few lines that suggested themselves in the argument yesterday on the uniform text-book bill, which went to engrossment. H. M. BLUNK.

Mr. Brydon introduced a bill That many men did boost— A bill for text-books uniform, But then it brought about a storm. Mr. Swiers he tried to amend For fear the Governor might bend The law around just like a spout And leave the country teacher out.

Mr. Kyle he thought it good To leave the bill just as it stood, For they did try to get it so The country teacher had a show. Mr. Hunt did take a stand And show that he could take a hand In matters that pertain to school, For he has in them oft bore rule.

Then Bowers arose and raised a shout, And brought the storm I spoke about. Mr. Whittaker thought it wise To have a man who could advise How it would suit the country folks About the choosing of the books.

But Mr. Orr with Swiers agree If this law is bound to be, That we should say that one should rule Who knew the needs of the country school, And knew the things that's good for them To study in their books. Ahem! It was amended then by Moore; McCarty amended the thing some more. 'Twas so amended and added to I feared it never would get through.

Mr. Harris then did move To adjourn to another day, That we might have a little time To think what we should say. On Tuesday morn it is up again And oratory pours like rain. There is one thing good for all concerned— In important matters consult the learned.

If children's interest is at stake A bachelor's counsel you should take; For they know more about a kid Than a dozen mothers ever did. And if no bachelor is found there A widower you may then well hear, Provided, He has never had A little kid to call him dad.

#### Woodrow Wilson and Elliott W. Major.

There is a broad difference between Woodrow Wilson as governor of New Jersey and Elliott W. Major as governor of Missouri, though both are, admittedly, progressive democrats. Governor Wilson re-appointed a republican labor commissioner for a new term because he had made a good record as a public official. Governor Major compelled the Missouri Labor commissioner to give up his office two years before his term expires because he is a republican and a democrat wants the job. Wilson seems to be the biggest man of the two, much the biggest.

Those democratic members and senators who do not relish the lash of the lash of the caucus are impeding the progress of the Major machine but they will have to yield when the steam roller rolls.

There is small hope of peace for a country over which a traitor to friends and a wholesale murderer presides as president or military dictator. It is not a compliment to Mexico to believe that Huerta will be long permitted to rule.

Former President Taft! His smile was still pleasant when he quit the White House March 4, 1913.

### A PLACE FOR "THE RULE OF REASON."

Commissioner of Corporations Conant in his official report on the organization and operation of the International Harvester Company, fails to agree with the opinion of one of the presidential candidates last year that it is "a good trust." This is the combination, it will be remembered, against which President Roosevelt stayed proceedings about to be inaugurated by the department of justice. Such proceedings were later instituted by order of Mr. Taft and a suit for the dissolution of the combine is now pending. Mr. Conant's official report derives its chief importance, accordingly, from its statement of facts upon which public opinion will be able to draw its own conclusions as to whether President Roosevelt or President Taft took the proper course under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Commissioner Conant reports that this is one of the few great trusts which has not been overcapitalized. Its directing powers have not watered the volume of its securities in the confidence of a monopoly that it can create and maintain fictitious values through the exercise of a power to control supply and fix prices arbitrarily. But its monopoly exists, and the commissioner states its source in saying that it was financed "especially through its exceptional command of capital, itself the result of combination," a statement which, taken in connection with the other statement that J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller are among its heaviest backers, can mean nothing else than that it was financed, in its inception, by the so-called "money trust."

When it is claimed by the friends of the trust in answering the commissioner's findings, that the report acquits the trust of extortion, a reading of the report shows this to be true only in part. "The general policy of the company," says the report, "is to maintain high prices in the monopolized lines. In the principal new lines, however, where considerable competition is encountered, unusually low prices and long terms have been employed." Striking an average between the "unusually low prices" and the highest prices charged by the company, with a view to proving that the average price is not excessive, is no answer to the fact that "unusually low prices" have always been a weapon of highly financed industrial corporations against competitors less highly financed, until the competition is destroyed. The trust directors complain that this report should not have appeared while the government's suit against them is pending, but Mr. Conant's explicit statement that President Taft had denied a request to withhold it and had ordered its immediate publication, indicates that the retiring president sees in it full justification for his prosecution of the suit which Mr. Roosevelt had suspended. We see no harm to the defendant's cause in the action the president has ordered. Without assuming, as Mr. Roosevelt did, that this is "a good trust," and worthy of encouragement, the supreme court will, without prejudice, apply to it and its management the same "rule of reason" it has been applying in other cases. If it cannot meet such a test, it ought to go, and it will go.—Globe-Democrat.

#### A "Slow Construction" Idea.

The democratic leaders at Jefferson City have decided that it is unnecessary to sell the capitol building bonds. Their theory is that the money derived from the special tax authorized for a sinking and interest fund with which to pay the bonds will put into the treasury annually as much money as may be needed each year to pay for the materials and construction of the capitol, and that the money can be

applied to building purposes as it may be needed, thus saving to the state the interest the bonds would bear if sold. As the income from the special tax will not exceed \$350,000 a year it may readily be seen that the purpose of the democratic administration is to protract the work of construction through six or seven years instead of finishing it within three years, as originally contemplated. About \$550,000 of the \$3,500,000 issue of bonds authorized have been sold, and these bonds will have to be provided for out of the annual revenue from the special tax. The interest to be saved by slow construction and the use of the money derived from the special tax will be absorbed twice over in the added expenses involved in prolonging the work of construction. But "democratic simplicity" in the management of public affairs has asserted itself in this matter, as in other matters, and the people will have to wait for a new capitol that ought to be finished and ready for use within three or four years from the time the bond issue was voted.

Well, we have a new president. Here's luck to him, if that indescribable something can overtake a democrat and stay with him.

Just now about a dozen Mexican leaders are trying to shoot their way to the presidency of their country.

The Dove of Peace seems to have an aversion to Mexico.

#### A Letter from Lester Snell.

MR. EDITOR:—Having occasion to write to you in regard to where to send the Republican, I will take the liberty to bore you with a brief description of our city, with its many attractions here and near here.

Phoenix is a city of some thirty thousand inhabitants, a great many of whom are Missourians and Kansans. It is a city of beautiful palms and other green trees, green grass, flowers, and with streets of hard concrete, which rings and reverberates with everything that comes in contact with it.

We can see the dome of the state capitol which is only three blocks distant from our cottage door. The state legislature is now in session. The Carnegie Public Library is only some four blocks away, and it is certainly a delightful place to while away the time, with its delightful walks, flowers, grass and the singing of birds, which is always the accompaniment of the coming morning and present throughout the day.

We are only about one hour's ride by train from the great Roosevelt dam, which is in itself a marvel of beauty and wonder. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is in the northern part of the state, while the Petrified Forest is right on the route we came on.

The great Salt River is only one and one-half miles south of here and I am told fishing is of the first class. There is a sugar manufacturing plant a few miles from here, while the entire valley is one big garden.

This is a great place for alfalfa, which makes from seven to nine tons per acre. The soil is very fertile and when irrigated is very productive.

The cost of living here is very high. Please send The Republican to 1529 West Jackson street, Phoenix, Arizona. L. L. SNELL.

Missouri republicans have stood shoulder to shoulder fighting the enemy for many years. They cannot afford to break ranks now and fight each other.

"Missouri must be discovered", says the St. Louis Republic. A few months ago when the republican state administration was trying to establish an immigration board, Elliot W. Major and other democrats asserted that Missouri and her resources are so well known throughout the world that it is unnecessary for the state to do any advertising.